

# Carleton Place

VOL. XIII.

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No. 24.

## SABBATH READING.

**Room for Another Coffin.**  
Room for another coffin! Earth receive the lifeless clay!  
For beauty, loveliness, and worth  
Have passed away for aye!  
Another voice is hushed, and o'er  
That heart so calm and still  
Those hands with life-blood warm no more,  
Are folded cold and chill!

Weep for the dead, for well we may;  
They'll greet ye nevermore  
While in earth's darksome vale ye stay!  
But on that brighter shore  
They wait to welcome you, when all  
Your mission is fulfilled.  
Where death's grim face can ne'er appall,  
And sorrows wounds are stilled!

**Room for another coffin!** Earth's  
New graves are opening fast!  
And vacant seats, and darkened hearts,  
And whippers in the dust,  
That wail to so sad and drear,  
To mortals seem to say:  
"O seek you bright and cloudless sphere,  
And dwell with God for aye."

**The Kingliest Kings.**  
Ho! ye who in noble work  
Win scorn, as fumes draw air,  
And in the way where lions roar,  
God's image bravely bear;  
Though troubled-tried and torture torn,  
The Kingliest Kings are crowned with thorn.

Life's glory, like the bow in heaven,  
Still springs from the cloud;  
And soul no'er soared the stary seven,  
But pain's fire-chariot rode.  
They've battled best who've bolded borne,  
The Kingliest Kings are crowned with thorn.

The martyr's fire-crown on the brow  
Doth into glory burn;  
The tears that from love's torn heart flow  
To pearls of spirit turn.  
Our dearest hopes in pain are born,  
The Kingliest Kings are crowned with thorn.

As beauty in Death's cement shrouds,  
And stars bejewel night;  
God's splendour in dim heart-clouds,  
And suffering our light,  
The darkest hour is mother of morn,  
The Kingliest Kings are crowned with thorn.

## Showing Piety at Home.

You tell me a man is changed by the converting and renewing grace of God. Is he? Let me look at him. It is something that I may see him with the Bible in his hands. It goes as confirmation, that I behold him on his knees. It helps the evidence, that I hear him speaking his public vows in covenant with God and his people. But I would rather visit him in his house; see what sort of a husband and father he has become; whether he is gentle and self-restrained, when he is used to be peevish and irritable; whether he is unwarlike of all he surveys, or the servant and minister of all; lives to receive the income of the family house, and to save trouble, and to guard his personal comfort and convenience from interference and restriction, or to lavish thought, and toil, and care upon the welfare of all the dependent circle. Let me know, are his angles rounded off in the home? Is he eager to lift off the household burdens from the trailer form at his side, and adjust them to his own broader shoulders? Especially, has he become, in a scriptural and meaningful phrase, a nursing father to the little ones there? Are they only the playthings of his idle moments, with whom he frolics as so many kittens when he is good-natured, and looks upon as so many stumbling-blocks to be kicked out of the way when he is moody and peevish; or are they young plants to be watched and nurtured for the garden of God, youthful learners to be taught the way of life, early pilgrims whose feet he is to lead with his own in the path to heaven? Show me the evidence that he has discerned and accepted his most privileged and responsible calling of nurseryman for the great household of Israel.

6. Look at his power in his example. It will rebuke the unkindness and impoliteness of others, whose averted faces and wandering eyes show that the laws of kindness and courtesy have lost dominion in their hearts.

7. Look at his heart, because it will help you fix your attention more seriously and firmly upon the all-important truths he is trying to impress upon your heart.

Here are seven good reasons for doing what will cost you but little effort, and which is certain to be profitable and honorable to yourself, polite, kind, and cheering to the preacher, and greatly useful to others.  
—N. Y. Observer.

## "Keep thy Heart."

Solomon utters grave counsel when he says, "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life." The fountain not more certainly produces the stream than do the issues of life flow from the moral condition of the heart. An evil heart draws after it an evil life, as bad trees yield indifferent fruit. Everything affecting a man's interest and welfare in the world begins with the seat of his character and the source of his actions—the heart. Bacon truly says: All our actions take their hues from the complexion of the heart, as landscapes vary with light.

A man's life, happiness, and moral power is in his heart. If wrong at the heart, he is wrong everywhere. The wise man sets the question at rest when he says, "As a man thinketh in his heart so he is." The stream cannot rise above its fountain; the fruit cannot be better than the tree yielding it. If this be so, how important that we keep the heart with all diligence.

Keep thy heart! To keep the heart is to fortify and guard it—it is to make it invulnerable to the assaults of our spiritual adversaries. "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked;" therefore it is always the point of attack to the enemy. If it be not fortified by grace it may be carried by assault; if it be not properly guarded it may be taken by strategy. Our foe always adapts his means, to a wary foe, to the end proposed; and that heart is safe from capture only that is not "ignorant of his devices," but is prepared for him whether he comes as a roaring lion or as an angel of light.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, or as some reader it, "above all keepings." What more can you do to keep, keep thy heart; stay it upon God and keep it stayed upon him. Keep thy heart with more diligence than you keep your money, or any other secondary interest. Rootless, out of your heart are the issues of your life. You are to be happy or miserable in time and eternity just as you stand to this solemn duty. Then keep thy heart above all keepings. Guard the entrance by which the enemy may approach it; make it by prayer and

faith strong in God and in the power of his might; and then may you rest assured that all that ennobles a man in this life as enriches him in the next will be your portion.

**Power of Little Words.**  
"Come on Sunday," said an elderly gentleman to a little boy three and a half years old, "come on Sunday, for I am at home all day, and want to see you."  
"Why, do you stay at home all day on Sunday?" said little Bob.  
"Yes," said the old man; "don't you?"  
"No; I go to church twice, and so does papa. It is wicked not to go to church if you are well."

It was only a little word, only a little voice that uttered it; but it went home to the man so old in sin, and it told him how wrong he was, and what a great sinner he was. Sunday came, and how astonished his wife and children were to hear him say he was going to church!

**"The Lord's no Deaf."**  
A poor old man residing in a Fifth-street village was visited one day by the parish clergyman, who had recently taken a resolution to pay such visits regularly to his parishioners, and therefore made a promise to the wife of this village that he would call occasionally and pray with him. The minister, however, soon fell through this resolution, and did not pay another visit to the deaf man till three years after, when, happening to go through the alley in which the poor man lived, he found the wife at the door, and therefore could not avoid inquiring for her husband.

"Well, Margaret," said the minister, "how is Thomas?"  
"Na, the better o' you," was the rather curt answer.  
"How, how, Margaret?" inquired the minister.  
"O, ye promised two years syne to call and pray once a fortnight w' him, and ye never came darkened the door syne."  
"I thought it was not necessary to call and pray with Thomas, for he's deaf, you know, and cannot hear me."  
"But, sir," rejoined the woman, "the Lord's no deaf."  
And the indolent clergyman shrunk abashed from the cottage.

## Look at the Preacher.

Yes, look at him while he is preaching. 1. Because he is speaking to you. He speaks to all that are present. You do not drop your head or avert your face when a friend or any man speaks to you in the house or in the street. Acknowledge by looking that you feel that you are spoken to. 2. Because looking at him is a proper return, so far as it goes, for his pains to interest you. He puts himself into communication with you, and your attentive gaze at him is obedience to his virtual solicitation that you be in communication with him. It is simple justice. 3. It is politeness too. You would call one rude and ill-mannered who should greet his face when you attempted to speak to him. Politeness in the social circle should go with you into the sanctuary. 4. It is kindness too. You can do the preacher service—perhaps a very great service. He is anxious to instruct, or profit you, in some way. It will gratify him to notice you frequently. I will cheer him. Perhaps he is troubled at his own conscious deficiencies, or at the inattention of others. Your kind look is "cold water to a thirsty soul." 5. Would not you, if the preacher, like the same treatment now sought from him? Would not that hearer's attentive gaze at you do good? Can you refuse to do as you would be done by?

## Make them Happy.

A pastor in Connecticut, in a recent sermon, gave this as an important element of heart-drawers after it an evil life, as bad trees yield indifferent fruit. Everything affecting a man's interest and welfare in the world begins with the seat of his character and the source of his actions—the heart. Bacon truly says: All our actions take their hues from the complexion of the heart, as landscapes vary with light.

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## Cromwell's Camp.

Other camps are the scenes of gambling, riot and debauchery; in ours the troops employ what leisure they have in searching the Scriptures and hearing the Word; nor is there one who thinks it more honorable to vanquish the enemy than to propagate the truth; and they not only carry on a military warfare against their enemies, but an evangelic one against themselves. And, indeed, if we consider the proper objects of war, and employment can be more becoming soldiers who are raised to defend the laws, to be the support of our political and religious institutions? Ought they not then to be less conspicuous for ferocity than for the civil and softer virtues, and to consider it as their true and proper destination, not merely to save the seats of civil and religious liberty, but to preserve the peace and serenity for the whole human race?—Milton.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Wintering Bees.

I am aware that the worthy President of our "Bees-keepers' Association," (Dr. Kierland), a gentleman uncommonly sensible, and of great attainments, also a practical bee-keeper, thinks that bees do as well or better out of doors in their thin wooden hives, protected from northern and eastern winds and hot sun. However, he would attempt to winter none other than strong colonies, which have accumulated stores of honey and bread. With such a stock, having due care, he looks upon bees-houses, beehives, and the burying of bees, as at least superficial. Of this, when applied to a mild climate, there can be but one opinion, and even in cold climates it cannot be disputed that such colonies receiving such care, possess all the conditions to enable them to endure the most rigorous winter generally unharmed. On the other hand, the construction of hives by a colony of bees when wintered out of doors, is much better than when they are housed for. The excessive demand of honey by the bees, and the citizen produced by the variability of the raw atmosphere whereby the bees are kept continually exercising to maintain an even temperature, and of course the more arduous the exercise, the more food they require.

Bees, when kept at a uniformly low temperature, remain nearly torpid, requiring but very little food. Hence this state of stupor is the desideratum, and the chief end and aim in systematic bee-wintering. It should ever be borne in mind that the honey bee is a native of northern climates—that it is counter to her original instincts to dwell in any place where there is a surplus of honey to her for months. The climate most congenial to the bee is one which combines great warmth, with sufficient humidity, producing the most abundant secretion of nectar drops from the millions of flowers that retain their freshness in such climates. How far north it can live, is not yet ascertained. In Sweden it still flourishes, and in the United States, Texas is the best adapted to the bee and bee-keeping; for instance, in western Texas good swarms yield from 100 to as high sometimes as 200 lbs., depending somewhat on like circumstances that influence the yield in colder regions. Bee-keepers should bear in mind that many of the different domestic hives, and particularly such as suitable hives, proper protection during winter, and vigilant attention at all times.

The farther we recede from this favorable locality into northern latitudes, the more strict and arduous is the attention required. Hence bees, while out of their native regions, require different domestic treatment—being fed by artificial means, their natural climate condition. To attain this, each hive must be secluded from the external atmosphere, which may be done in various ways. The most effectual way is to bury them with earth. Not, however, by depositing them "in holes in the ground," in any and every situation, but by securing them from wind and damp. A dark, dry, cellar, or a room like good winter quarters. The hives should not be transferred to any dark repository until the weather is cold, and the removal should be done as quietly as possible. Moreover, jarring, moving, or in the least disturbing them when thus situated, should be scrupulously avoided. Otherwise their need to fly and empty their abdomen will be augmented, and if they be disturbed very much they thereby digest the more, and the desire to evacuate is awakened, which might become intolerable, and death the result. This and the need of water also, is why protracted confinements, (the result of climate), are so unnatural and mischievous to bees. Hence the moderate consumption of food while so confined, is not only a waste of honey, but actually endangers their lives. Hence the proper and only correction or safeguard, is to render their condition such that they will require a comparatively small quantity of food—making a very safe plan.

In conclusion, I would admonish brother bee-keepers in cold climates like this, that if their aim is to render that lucrative branch of industry successful in the highest degree, one or more of these three systems must be adopted.  
C. J. ROBINSON.  
Richford, N. Y.

### Wintering Bees.

To winter bees successfully in our cold northern climate, is a question of great moment to the bee-keeper. The bees should be almost as many as recommended as there are bee-keepers. Having had several years' experience in Northern Vermont I have arrived at this conclusion, that bees should have for their wintering, a dark, cool, dry, still place, where the temperature is even as possible, and about five degrees above the freezing point, or 35° Fah. In this temperature the bees will remain very still and quiet, and will require but little honey to what they would if kept in a warmer place.

In the first of my experience I was advised to put my bees into a tight, dark room in the house I did so, and the consequence was, that many of my bees were frozen; during the warm days in the winter, the bees would become very lively, and crawl out of the hives upon the floor, and if there was a ray of light, they were sure to find it, and would there perish; if shut into the hives, they would create such a heat in trying to get out that they would melt their comb and become drowned in their own sweat. This I found was owing principally to the outside temperature being so changeable and the want of proper ventilation.

Wintering bees out of doors, as practiced by a large proportion of amateur bee-keepers, is always attended with bad results, as nearly one half the stocks are so reduced in number, that they will not swarm the coming season, and not being strong enough to permit it; consequently they are worth but little to their owners. When bees stand out of doors, every warm day during the winter they are inclined to fly from their hives, and thousands of them get chilled and are lost, and where there was a peak of bees in the hive in the fall, by spring there may be but a handful left. In the middle or northern states bees can be allowed to stand out of doors during the winter with safety. In my more recent observations and experiments, especially in the northern States, I have found no place to winter bees in, equal to a dark, dry cellar. If the hives are rightly arranged, and the cellar ventilated by opening either door or window in the night time, occasionally, there

will be no loss of bees, and what die of old age, and the comb will not melt away as white as in the fall previous. Do not make a discharge to soil the comb during the whole winter, and will consume but a very few pounds of honey—say about a pound to a thousand bees; for ordinary swarms it would require from ten to twenty pounds of honey. At this low temperature the bees will remain very quiet, and if the cellar is kept perfectly dark, they will remain so during the winter, and will hardly know when spring approaches, which will not be the case when kept in a room above ground or out of doors. Bees frequently receive more injury in being confined in the hives on the approach of spring than they would if allowed to fly out. The time to put bees in winter quarters depends somewhat upon the severity of the weather—usually the last of November or the first of December.

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**Buckwheat for Milch Cows.**  
Buckwheat is not regarded as either a safe or profitable crop as a rule. But lately when buckwheat cakes and refined sorghum syrup form the staple for breakfasts in the city and country during the fall and winter months, this grain is growing in favor with farmers. The danger from early frosts, and the adherence to the theory that good crops cannot be grown unless the seedling is delayed until July, prevents the investment of labor and capital in it that would otherwise occur. It is safe and best, if seed is the object, to sow before the 10th of June in this climate, (Illinois).

The best buckwheat plant is valuable forage for stock while in bloom. It is more nutritious than clover. It is valuable as a forage for bees at the same time. In conversation with a gentleman who owns and milks two hundred cows, and sells his products at Chicago, I ask him what good feed would produce the most milk of good quality. He replied that he fed many tons of middling winter wheat, but there was no feed that he had used that would produce so much milk as buckwheat. Cattle are fond of it, and it aids the secretion of milk wonderfully. It is often fed unground, and is regarded as very nutritious. Its value for this purpose is equal to oats as a horse feed. The milk farmer referred to said he regarded it as the most profitable grain crop he could grow for his husbandry. Whether or how it affects the quality of the milk I cannot say; or whether the food is better mixed with the lighter food or not, I had no opportunity to enquire. Its value for this purpose was new to me, but may not be to some of your readers; if not their experience will be interesting.—Rural New Yorker.

**ACCIDENTS.**—The *Stratford Examiner* says, that on the 21st instant, a child named George Moore, aged sixteen months, son of Mr. Wm. Moore, of Elma, fell backward into a pot of boiling water, and was so severely scalded thereby, that the poor child died two days afterwards. On the 24th inst., Mr. Phillip Hill, farmer, residing on lot 6th, concerning the farm of Huntington, was out chopping in the woods on that day, when a limb of a tree fell down, and fractured his skull, killing him instantly.

**San Francisco, Feb. 6.**—A California company has secured a large tract of land on the peninsula of San Francisco, upon which a fair quantity of good cotton grows wild. They propose the immediate cultivation of cotton, believing that the cheap labor of the native population will make cotton growing profitable.

**The Red River** Nor-west of Oct. 9, 1862, states that the Indians found on the banks of the Red River, near Fort Belknap, in quantities sufficient to pay each rooker at 50¢ per day.

**An Extraordinary Verdict.**  
From the *Montreal Transcript*.  
We cannot say that we are surprised at the verdict of manslaughter returned in the case of the soldier Crozier, accused of shooting his sergeant, for Quebec juries have awarded an honorable acquittal in this respect, and it was rumored some time since, that such was the sympathy of the people in the murderer's favor, that the government were afraid of bringing him to trial. But this we may say, that had the evidence offered at Quebec been given before a jury at Montreal, the man would have been convicted of the crime of wilful murder as surely as he is now declared innocent of it. Why, we scarcely ever read of such a deliberate cold-blooded murder, without any extenuating circumstances—anything whatever to justify or excuse the murderer. Had he been drunk or mad—had the deed been done in the heat of passion—on the ground of some personal quarrel, we should have been glad to see the man's favour, and urged in mitigation of punishment. But we have carefully gone over the whole of the evidence offered in this case, and have arrived at the conclusion that the verdict of the jury is a gross violation of their oath, and a flagrant prostitution of justice. The facts of the case may be briefly stated as follows: The murdered man's name is Bewley, and he was Sergeant in the 7th Brigade of Royal Artillery, to which the prisoner also belonged. On the night of the 3rd of July last, the latter had leave of absence until eleven o'clock at night, and coming in at that hour, made a great noise in the room in which Bewley and the other men of the Company slept. For this he was given into custody, and sent to the guard room. On the following morning, the 4th, he was brought before his commanding officer, charged with having been drunk and creating a disturbance in the barracks the night before. The evidence offered as to the first charge left a doubt in the commanding officer's mind, and he gave the accused the benefit of it, but gave him 14 days' confinement to barracks for making a row, reducing his term of duration afterwards to 7 days. During the forenoon prisoner and sergeant had some words on this score, the former denying the justice of the sentence, and the latter asserting that he deserved it. The sergeant, who seems to have been a capital boxer and fencer, said he wished he was a gunner—in the same rank as the prisoner—that he might punish him for his insolence. At two o'clock in the afternoon the brigade had to muster for drill. About ten minutes before the time the prisoner made his appearance, carrying his carbine like the rest, but unlike the others it was loaded and cocked. One of the comrades saw him, when about two yards from the sergeant, and discharged, and Bewley, and a gunner named Chappell, were mortally wounded. Bewley tumbled upon the prisoner at once, saying, "Crozier, you scoundrel, you have shot me," to which the prisoner replied "I am well satisfied with what I have done, I have got a tyrant out of the camp." When in the guard-room the sergeant handed him some papers, and the prisoner said that Chappell was shot. The prisoner then said "I was sorry for Chappell, but was glad he shot the other." And in a note book taken from his pocket was found the following entries—evidently written after having determined upon committing the crime:—  
I hope that this will be a warning to all Sergeants never to keep any spies. Dear friend you will find my mother's letter in my knapsack. I hereby will everything to you, forth of Julie. I have nothing to say.

"Bewley, you wish you were a gunner for my sake."  
His ammunition pouch was searched and one round out of the package of ten was gone. On the nipple of the carbine when taken out of his hand was found an exploded percussion cap. The prisoner, during his confinement never denied his guilt, and seemed only anxious as to how he should be hung—in his uniform or in private clothes. Yet in the face of all this, a jury that we are bound to suppose possessed of average intelligence, allowed this double murder to go free of the capital charge, in the teeth, too, of the directions of Mr. Justice Meredith before whom he was tried. We do not know if there is any possibility of setting this verdict aside—we suppose not. But the prisoner murdered Chappell as well as Bewley, and we presume might yet be allowed to change his plea, and that even the venue ought to be changed, for it is quite clear that a Quebec jury will not convict. The decision in this case will doubtless have a material effect upon the coming trial of a soldier named Patrick Tyan, of the 17th Regt., for a similar murder. In all probability, as he only killed one man he will be allowed to go free, seeing the murder of two is only visited by this intelligent jury with the verdict of manslaughter. What a parody on the enlightenment of the age, and the honesty of the times!

Last Tuesday two French Canadian Indians, Madame Dagenais and Madame Laram, being sisters, celebrated with their husbands the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage by a religious service in the church of St. Anaclet. They are the daughters of Mr. Leamy Deforme, who, at the time of his death in 1849, had a posterity of 225 children and grand children alive. Another similar instance of rapid multiplication is supplied by the family of Madame Rosalie Gagne Talbot, who died last month at St. Pierre, Riviere du Sud, near Quebec. She was married at the age of 14, and died at 78, having had 17 children, and reckoning the time of her death, in addition of 188 grand and great-grand children, all alive, all of them in easy circumstances, and some quite rich. If the offspring of the twelve patriots only increased at this Canadian rate, it would not take a great many years for it to number millions.—*Montreal Witness*.

## AMERICAN NEWS!

### Washington, Feb. 9.

A *hundred* of official despatches from the fleet of Charleston has arrived here. The following is from Rear-Admiral Dupont concerning the rebel attack on our squadron on that port:—  
FLAG-SHIP, WARABE,  
Port Royal, February 2nd.  
Sir,—I have to report that about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult., during a thick haze, two iron-clad gunboats came out of Charleston by the main ship channel unperceivable by the squadron, and commenced a raid upon the blockading fleet. Most of the latter were of the light class of purchased vessels, two of the heaviest men-of-war, the "Powhatan" and the "Canandaigua," being at this port coaling and repairing. The "Mercedita" was the first vessel attacked. Her officers and crew had been particularly watchful during the night, and

at 6 o'clock had shipped cable to overhaul a troop scumner running past the channel by mistake. She had returned to her anchorage, and Captain Stellwagen had gone to his room for a short time, leaving Lieut. Commander Abbott on deck, when one of the iron clads suddenly appeared. Her approach was concealed by the haze and mist of the atmosphere. The vessel was immediately hailed by an order given to fire, but the iron clad being so close aboard and lying low in the water, no gun could be brought to bear upon her. A heavy rifle shell was fired from the enemy which entered the starboard side of the "Mercedita," passed through her condenser and her steam drum of her port boiler, and exploded against her port side, blowing a hole in its exit some three or four feet square, killing the gunner and by the escape of steam scalding a number of men and rendering her motive power entirely useless. Unable to use his guns, and being at the mercy of the enemy, who was alongside on his seaboard quarter, all further resistance was deemed useless by Capt. Stellwagen, and he surrendered. The crew and officers were paroled, though nothing was said of the ship. The executive officer, Lieut. Com. Abbott, having gone on board the enemy's gunboat made the arrangement.

The iron clad leaving the "Mercedita" to her fate to sink or not, next engaged the "Keystone State," Commander Elroy, who was attacked by the other. Her fire was gallantly returned, but a shot exploding in the forehold of this vessel, she was set on fire. Commanding Elroy kept until the fire was got under when he steered again for the iron-clad, having ordered on a full head of steam, determined to try to run her down. The gunn had been trained and moment for plunging at a moment of collision, and the ship had acquired a speed of 12 knots, when a shell or shot from the enemy passed through both the steam chests, wholly disabling her boilers and rendering her powerless. Ten rifle shells struck the "Keystone," and two burst on her quarter deck. Most of them struck the hull, being near and below the water line.

In the meantime, the "Augusta," Commander Parrott, the "Quaker City," Commander Fray, and the "Memphis," Acting Lieut. Watnough, kept up a fire upon the enemy diverting their attention from the "Keystone State," which was soon after taken in tow by the "Memphis," and drawn away from the fire.

The "Augusta" and "Quaker City" were both struck in their hulls. The "Memphis" was only struck in her rigging. The "Honsafocoe" gave chase, and a shot from her struck the Pilot House, doing it, it is thought, some damage, and carrying away one of her flags.

The rebel vessels then passed to the northward, receding the fire of our ships, and took refuge in the Swash Channel, beyond the shoals.

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Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) S. F. DUPONT,  
Rear Admiral.  
To Hon. G. Welles, Secy. of the Navy.

**CHANGE OF TIME.**—The English people, at least some of them, have a notion of progress. Recently a petition was presented to the British Parliament, praying for a change in the present mode of dividing the day into two divisions of twelve hours each, and in its stead count the hours from one to twenty-four. This says the Boston Traveller, would certainly be a very sensible change. At first it might seem rather strange to speak of half past twenty three o'clock, but we should soon become accustomed to it, and then the now necessary prefix of A.M. and P.M. could be dropped. In Italy the hours are designated from one to twenty-four.

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## Melancholy Suicide.

About six o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Charles Reading, an officer on Church street, between Gould and Crookshank streets, committed suicide by stabbing himself with a pocket knife in the neck, inflicting several serious wounds. It appears that very much addicted to liquor. He had been drinking heavily on the night previous to his death, and got up at an early hour on Saturday morning and went into the room occupied by his housekeeper, Mrs. Tudor, who wife and family having left him some brass some man that he supposed was in the house. He was pacified and returned to his room, and about six o'clock Mrs. Tudor and Mrs. Philbrick, who were in the house heard an unusual noise in Mr. Reading's room. A lamp was procured and they entered the room and found that he had

been killed. The alarm was quickly given, and W. B. Griffith of the Post Office, who happened to be passing at the time, instantly summoned Dr. Tipple, but before he got to the place the unfortunate man had breathed his last. In the afternoon Coroner Hollowell held an inquest at Dr. Tipple's tavern, corner of Church and Ann streets. The facts as given above were testified to by the several witnesses, and a jury returned as their verdict, that the deceased died by his own hand, while under the influence of liquor.—*Globe*.

## Death of the Rev. Dr. Machar.

[From the *Kingston News*, Monday.]  
It is our painful duty this morning to announce the death of the oldest, wisest and highly respected citizen. After a long and trying illness the Rev. John Machar, D. D., Minister of St. Andrew's Church, died on Saturday morning, at the age of 65 years, and being at the mercy of the enemy, who was alongside on his seaboard quarter, all further resistance was deemed useless by Capt. Stellwagen, and he surrendered. The crew and officers were paroled, though nothing was said of the ship. The executive officer, Lieut. Com. Abbott, having gone on board the enemy's gunboat made the arrangement.

The iron clad leaving the "Mercedita" to her fate to sink or not, next engaged the "Keystone State," Commander Elroy, who was attacked by the other. Her fire was gallantly returned, but a shot exploding in the forehold of this vessel, she was set on fire. Commanding Elroy kept until the fire was got under when he steered again for the iron-clad, having ordered on a full head of steam, determined to try to run her down. The gunn had been trained and moment for plunging at a moment of collision, and the ship had acquired a speed of 12 knots, when a shell or shot from the enemy passed through both the steam chests, wholly disabling her boilers and rendering her powerless. Ten rifle shells struck the "Keystone," and two burst on her quarter deck. Most of them struck the hull, being near and below the water line.

In the meantime, the "Augusta," Commander Parrott, the "Quaker City," Commander Fray, and the "Memphis," Acting Lieut. Watnough, kept up a fire upon the enemy diverting their attention from the "Keystone State," which was soon after taken in tow by the "Memphis," and drawn away from the fire.

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**Minutes of Beckwith Council.**  
The Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith met in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 10th of Feb., 1863.  
The Reeve and all the Council present.  
The Minutes of the last sitting of the Council were read, and signed by the Town Reeve.

The following original communications were then presented and read:—The petition of William Peden and others for aid to build a Drill Shed for the Rifle Company of Volunteers now formed at Carleton Place, and for Agricultural purposes or Exhibitions, to the amount of £50 cy. out of the funds of the Municipality.

Presented by James Ounn the petition of Donald McFarlane and others, showing that the widow of the late A. Campbell, Ashton, is not in circumstances to pay her taxes for 1862, and praying the Council not to exact the same.

Presented by the Clerk a certificate from John Gillies, Pathmaster, showing that G. Stanley performed his Statute Labor for a non-resident lot in Beckwith for

The case of William Murphy and Robert Metcalf, about overcharges in their assessments and taxes, deferred at the last meeting of the Council, were then taken up and discussed, and the Assessor and the parties concerned were heard in said case.

It was moved by Briece McNeely, seconded by James Burrows, that a resolution of \$216 15c be made or allowed on the Assessment Bill of 1862 on Robert Metcalf's property, having been assessed for 3 town lots instead of 2, and that he be refunded the taxes collected on said sum. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Alex Ferguson, that owing to a mistake in the Assessment of Roderick McDonald for 1862, he was over rated \$25, and that therefore the taxes collected on said sum be refunded. Carried.

Moved by Briece McNeely, seconded by J. Burrows, that keeping in view the great importance of the prayer of the petition of Wm. Feden, R. Bell, J. Poole and others, with regard to the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Beckwith contributing to the £250 towards the erection of a Drill Shed, and the laudableness of the undertaking, nevertheless would not like to take upon themselves to grant the sum prayed for without first submitting it to a decision of the Ratepayers, at a public meeting called for that purpose. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Conn, seconded by Alex Ferguson, that the Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to call a meeting of the Ratepayers of this municipality to take place on Friday the 20th inst., in the Town Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of granting the sum of £50 towards the erection of a Drill Shed at Carleton Place. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Alex Ferguson, that the petition of Donald McParlane and others, respecting the widow Campbell, of Ashton, be granted, and that the Collector be informed that he is not to demand the taxes from the said Mrs. Campbell for 1862. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Briece McNeely, that the following persons be appointed Assessors for the year 1863:—John Gillies, West, 1st con, centre; J. Cavanagh, E. 1st and 2nd con; John King and James Kincaid, West 2nd and 3rd con; John Campbell and Thomas Mason, E. 3rd con; Peter Satter, W. 4th con; Peter McKay, 4th con, E. of Frankton; Wm. Leonard Campbell, W. of the Lake; Donald Sinclair, W. 1st and 2nd con, C. Gardner, from the Lake to the Village of Carleton Place; Peter Crum, Glen Isle, Daniel Crum, E. 12th con, John Doolan, Bay, John McEnehan; Frankton John May, Ashton, P. Drummond, 12th con, E. of the Railroad; Thos. Prettie, and for the Village of Carleton Place, Allan McDonald and Wm. Kelly. Carried.

Moved by James Burrows, seconded by Briece McNeely, that John Stewart be Assessor and Patrick Galvin Collector for the year 1863. Carried.

Moved by Briece McNeely, seconded by J. Conn, that the Collector receive the sum of \$40 for collecting the whole taxes of the Township of Beckwith for the year 1863, and that the Assessor receive the same amount for his services. Carried.

The Council then adjourned till the 20th day of Feb. 1863.

Now, it is because we have been engaged gathering in our harvest.

The wild hunt after office still continues at Washington. The passage of a law under which Gen. Meigs will be appointed one \$2,500 a year clerk, three \$1,400 a year clerks, ninety \$1,200 a year clerks, and thirty \$1,000 a year copyists, who are to be females, has set legions of place-hunters on the qui-vive. Members of Congress are dogged wherever they go, and political wire-pullers are at work. The number of "old driers' widows" (after without pension certificates or wedding-rings) who demand these places, is large.

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.—At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture, held this week, it was determined that the Provincial Show, to be held in Kingston, shall take place on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September next. Although it was not positively known, yet it was believed that the election for member of the Board of Agriculture, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. A. Ferguson, is filled by Dr. Richardson of Gananoque.—Kingston Whig.

AN ALPHABETICAL FAMILY.—Of all the alphabetical family the P's are the most egotistical, the B's the most busy, the C's the most noisy, the J's the most chattering, the L's the most elongated, the P's the most peaceful, the Q's the most puzzled, and T's the most soothing.

It is generally observed that persons of about forty years, especially young ladies of that age, are very forgetful of those with whom they were acquainted in their childhood. This remarkable dimness of memory has been very appropriately styled "The darkness of the middle age."

We learn from the Norfolk Reformer, that the Rev. Dr. Schulte, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, was on the 22nd ultimo, admitted by the Bishop of Huron, into full communion with the Church, and received authority to act as one of her ministers. This most interesting service took place in Trinity Church, (Rev. E. Gassett's) since.

The sword presented to McClellan at Boston has a singular inscription for a weapon given to the General of a republic. It is the old device of "Pro Rege saxe pro Patria Semper." "Often for the King; always for the Country." Is there anything ominous for the future in this motto?

Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., has been appointed License Inspector in Toronto, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year. This is said to have been the spontaneous act of the Police commissioners, prompted by sympathy with Mr. Gowan upon his dismissal from the Post office Inspectorship.

At St. John, N. B., there are at present 1,257 men employed in twenty building yards in the construction of thirty vessels, registering in gross 18,072 tons.

The recommendation has been made by the Federal military authorities to have and Peter McDermid, W. 6th and 7th con; A. McEnehan and J. McArthur, E. 7th con; Alex. McEwen, W. 8th and 9th con; John Conroy and John Roberts, E. 8th and 9th con; John McDougall, Donald McLutshi and Robert Kennedy, 10th con; Robert Carmichael, A. D. McCuan, 11th con; Briece McNeely, Joseph McNeely and Donald Campbell, W. of the Lake; Donald Sinclair, W. 1st and 2nd con, C. Gardner, from the Lake to the Village of Carleton Place; Peter Crum, Glen Isle, Daniel Crum, E. 12th con, John Doolan, Bay, John McEnehan; Frankton John May, Ashton, P. Drummond, 12th con, E. of the Railroad; Thos. Prettie, and for the Village of Carleton Place, Allan McDonald and Wm. Kelly. Carried.

We trust nobody will be offended with us if we give free expression to our opinions on what we conceive to be one of the greatest moral evils and public nuisances of the enlightened age in which we have the honor to live. This much we have thought proper to say at the commencement, well knowing there are many envenomed, puffing characters amongst our numerous and respected readers who may, perhaps, take offence, and think we are speaking of themselves personally, when we are simply describing the abhorrence we feel towards the tobacco-using habit.

We detest all there is of it—in all its forms, chewing, spitting, snuffing and smoking; and, although we have no hope of living long enough in the world to see a complete reform in the matter, while we do live, we shall use our influence to have the air pure, the carpets clean, and the faces of our friends happy and healthy.

To some, use has made tobacco a great comfort—perhaps a necessity; but to many it is a great discomfort—a terrible nuisance. The breath of every person who uses it in any of its forms is exceedingly disgusting, nauseous, and repulsive, as well as unhealthy and sickening. This is not only the case in our cities, towns, thoroughfares, hotels, cars and depots, through places are constantly strong, rank, blue and pestilential with the suffocating fumes of the cigar or the pipe; but the common practice of smoking poisons, to some extent, the whole atmosphere. All persons are obliged, at all times, to inhale it, in greater or lesser quantities; and, in this way, the rising generation are being constantly smoked out of their pure instincts.

What wonder that a son, who is almost constantly inhaling the poisonous smoke of tobacco from his father's pipe, should think of trying to smoke himself and adopt a practice which he thinks is somewhat manly; or that habit should cause a wife, who is constantly under the influence of the narcotized atmosphere, in her every day relations, and seldom has a chance of breathing the fresh, pure air, to tolerate the foul breath of a tobacco smoker. Each may look with unmingled aversion upon the habit, but the penetrating narcotic is gradually bringing its influence over their senses and before they dream that they are changed, the love of tobacco may be upon them or the desire within them.

We have spoken of the sons of smokers learning the habit, when perhaps being nursed on their father's knee, and many of our readers may have seen the beardless boys with cigars in their mouths, and, perhaps, to make themselves appear more manly, swearing like a pirate. We have seen boys of ten or fifteen smoking with as much gusto as their aged sire. This vile habit, this precocious iniquity, this respectable degradation, is a piping the lives of many of our young men, and making them old prematurely. In the neighboring States, where fast living is the order of the day, "Young America" has been painted by an artist and is represented by a picture of a little fellow about three years old, with a cigar in his mouth. Of course he will be a man in a few years, able to drink and swear. We can remember when there were young men and even youths. We have not forgotten their ruddy looks, their hearty, healthful appearance; but now we find in most cases either boys or men. We see sharp visaged, wrinkled, nervous-looking lads of sixteen, and from that to twenty, wearing all the marks of care, anxiety and age. The reader would have a living proof were he to stand on Broadway, N. Y., for one hour, as we have done, and see the cadaverous, nervous, irritable young men pass by, that some subtle, insidious enemy is working at the vitals of society, nor need we look long for a sad solution of the mystery, for nearly every one of them will be seen with a cigar in his mouth. What a contrast will be seen on one of our docks, as the hardy son of the British isles steps on shore with his round, youthful face, perhaps fresh from the emerald isle, carrying all his worldly goods, in the shape of a little bundle, under his arm, wearing hobnailed shoes and corduroy trousers, but healthy looking and happy, and the reminding us of the youths we used to know in our boyhood, when for a person under thirty years of age to smoke was considered a disgrace as it was a rarity. Now the vice is respectable. Well-dressed people indulge in it. Even doctors and ministers, who ought to be the safe-guard of youth in health and morality, sometimes practice it. Some times smoking doctors recommend smoking to their patients. And is it any wonder that the habit is becoming prevalent and that the public is not fully aware that this poisonous drug is at the bottom of a very serious mischief.

Smokers may say they feel well—tobacco does not injure them. But look at them with their glaring eyes, their sunken cheeks, and their nervous, anxious expression, and observe the effects of a poison which is working at the very foundation of their health, and will in course of time break them down prematurely. And though the individual has no other chapter of life free from this bad habit, with which to compare his present feelings and conditions, and though kindly nature in the spring-time of his life does her best to patch up his constitution and send health through his veins and nerves, it is all a mockery to the heavy tobacco smoker—his system will soon give evidence of physical bankruptcy.

Thousands, probably a majority, who use tobacco, feel and know it to be a bitter curse. We know many who would give much to be free from it. But the force of habit is not easily overcome—the spell is upon them and they are powerless to reform themselves. Let them, at least refrain from inculcating the curse upon others. Let

them from it down in every possible shape and cease to inculcate it to others—especially to the young. Many of them are parents and guardians, and they really hope their children and proteges will never be led into this habit as they have been. Then let them cease to contaminate them. If they do this, the existing tobacco users will soon die off and the influence of fashion—so powerful for good or evil—will be on the right side—the side of health, purity, virtue and decency. Give up then, O! devotees of tobacco, the habits you have learned. Cease stuffing your nose with its titillating dust, filling your mouth with a vile quid, or puffing the horrible stench of your tobacco smoke, after circumnavigating your mouth into the very air which your neighbor is obliged to breathe! If not, we shall say, Amen, to the following prayer of an old Scotch lady:—

May never lady press his lips, his proffered love returning, Who makes a furnace of his mouth, and May each true woman shut his sight, for fear his fumes might choke her throat; And none but those who smoke themselves have kisses for a smoker.

One of the latest novelties of the day is an advertisement in an American paper, headed "Ladies desired to write six lessons." We think the man who undertakes the task must have considerable confidence in his own powers; or the Millennium must be at hand. If ladies can be so easily taught to write why not gentlemen, and the very thought suggests to our mind the drawing of a golden era for editors. Only six lessons! We shall have no more hieroglyphic letters to wade through—no long communications in which grammar, spelling and common sense are at variance in every line—no more articles to re-write and reconstruct, with patient pen and throbbing brain. Our waste-basket, in which are bushes of pointless stanzas and milk-and-water poetry, may be dispensed with. We shall have no more badly written compositions or the usual moral hatred which attaches to the editor, because he puts it among the "respectfully declined."

We want to know when this wonderful professor of writing in six lessons is coming this way? We know of a great many people to whom we can conscientiously recommend his services.

The Ottawa "Citizen" says the Volunteer Force accepted by the Government is already in excess of the numbers called for, viz.: 25,000. In order to make up the number, nearly ever County in Upper Canada has furnished its quota, and Lower Canada has also shown its inhabitants are not wanting in loyalty. Previously to last week ninety well selected persons were engaged in the duty of imparting military instruction to the Volunteers. When these were chosen it was thought that such a number would be sufficient, but it has been found necessary to select forty additional drill instructors. These were detailed on Saturday—twenty to Lower Canada and twenty to Upper Canada—with directions to report themselves for duty without delay to the Brigade-Majors of their respective districts to which they have been appointed. As to the uniforms, the contracts recently advertised for have been let. The contractors are Canadian; the cloth is to be Canadian; and the work is to be executed in Canada. It is intended that the entire force shall be uniformed before the 24th of May next, on which day, doubtless, a general inspection will be made throughout the Province. A portion of the uniform, the shakos for example, which cannot as yet be manufactured in Canada, will be imported from England.

A Warning to Minors.—The Quebec Mercury says:—Applications are constantly being made to the Governor General and to members of the Administration, for interposition in favor of minors, belonging to Canada, who have enlisted in the Federal Army. The promptitude and efficiency of interposition by Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, in the earlier stages of the war, resulted in the discharge of many Canadian youths who had enrolled themselves under the Federal flag; and this circumstance seems to have stimulated others to seek similar assistances, forgetful of the change which has meanwhile occurred in the law of the Federal States. We may therefore usefully publish the substance of a letter, written in reply to an application forwarded to His Excellency, from a widowed mother in behalf of her son:—

Governor's Secretary's Office, Quebec, Feb. 7, 1863.

DEAR MR. MACDONALD.—Nothing can be done respecting the petition that you transmitted to me.

The law which entitled those persons to claim their discharge from the United States Army who had enlisted in it when they were minors, had been lately repealed by Congress.

That law when in operation applied equally to citizens of the United States and to Foreigners, but is no longer exists.

The fact that the man whose discharge is sought for is a British subject, gives him no right to the protection of the British Government. He forfeited his claim to that protection when, contrary to the injunction of the British Government, he entered the military service of a Foreign power.

I write this not for your information, for you know it already, but in order that my letter may be forwarded to the person who sent you the petition in question.

Yours truly, DENIS GODLEY.

Notice! To the Inhabitants of the County of Renfrew, and all others Her Majesty's Subjects whom it doth or may in any wise concern.

Whereas James Thompson, High Sheriff of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, having received a Requisition signed by A. W. Bell, Esq., John Hickey, Robert Carr, John Boland, James Rice, Donald Cameron, Peter Gilchrist, Duncan Ferguson, Alex. McLeod, Donald Deane, John McGregor, Henry Fitzpatrick, and six others, twelve of whom are Freeholders of the said County of Renfrew, having a right to vote for members to serve in the Provincial Parliament, in respect of the property held by them within the said County, requesting me "to call a Public Meeting of the Ratepayers of the said County, to be held in the Douglas Public Hall, at an early date, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament not to pass the Bill to legalize the By-laws for raising 'by the Provisional Council, not to legalize the acts of the said Provisional Council, appointed by the said Council, to remove the site of the County Town from the Village of Pembroke, to a more central position in the said County of Renfrew'; and whereas, I have determined to comply with the said Requisition, now, therefore, I do hereby appoint the said meeting to be held in the Public Hall, at Douglas, in the township of Bromley, on Thursday, the Fifth day of February next at one of the clock in the afternoon, of which all persons are required to take notice; and whereas the said meeting hath been so called by me in conformity with the Requisition of the said Ratepayers, the said Meeting and all persons who may attend the same will be within the protection of the said Act, which all premises all manner of persons are hereby notified to be held in the said Public Hall, at Douglas, in the township of Bromley, on Thursday, the Fifth day of February next at one of the clock in the afternoon, of which all persons are required to take notice; and whereas the said meeting hath been so called by me in conformity with the Requisition of the said Ratepayers, the said Meeting and all persons who may attend the same will be within the protection of the said Act, which all premises all manner of persons are hereby notified to be held in the said Public Hall, at Douglas, in the township of Bromley, on Thursday, the Fifth day of February next at one of the clock in the afternoon, of which all persons are required to take notice; and whereas the said meeting hath been so called by me in conformity with the Requisition of the said Ratepayers, the said Meeting and all persons who may attend the same will be within the protection of the said Act, which all premises all manner of persons are hereby notified to be held in the said Public Hall, at Douglas, in the township of Bromley, on Thursday, the Fifth day of February next at one of the clock in the afternoon, of which all persons are required to take notice; 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County Council.

Perth, Jan. 30, 1863. The Warden took the Chair, and the Councilors being all present, the Council was further adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

Local Superintendents, had the blanks filled up, and was read a second time. Resolved, on motion of Mr. Code, seconded by Mr. Maitland, the By-law appointing Grammar School Trustees, had the blanks filled according to the Report of the Education Committee, and was read a second time.

Law submitted a Report and Memorial, which was read adopted. Mr. McDougall moved, seconded by Mr. Code, Resolved, That the Memorial now read be referred to the Clerk, and signed by the Warden; and that copies be transmitted to Messrs. Shaw, Matheson, Skend, Morris, Bell and McLaurin, our Representatives, for presentation to Parliament.

Arrival of the Europa. Halifax, Feb. 9. The 'Europa,' from Liverpool on the 24th and Queenstown on the 25th, arrived here at 5 p.m. to-day.

American News. New York, Feb. 10. A New Orleans letter of the 2nd says:—On Monday morning, writes as follows:—Millions of dollars worth of cotton, lead, cloth, coffee, blankets, indeed everything needed in the seceded States. When he wrote, an order was in Monterey for 600,000 blankets, and the train to pay for them was there.

at which hour the House was summoned to attend his Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber. On returning, the House immediately adjourned without transacting any business.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at the residence of the Rev. J. B. Fisher, by Rev. Wm. Bain, assisted by the Rev. James Duane, Mr. T. L. Walker of the Perth 'Courier,' to Miss Hannah Allan, fourth daughter of William Allan Esq., of Baldersone Corner.

MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, Oatmeal, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Meeting of the Ratepayers of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Beekwith.

Diocese of Ontario.

Parochial Missionary Meetings. The North Eastern Deputation, under the direction of the Lord Bishop, have the following appointments for Missionary Meetings in the County of Renfrew.

Farm for Sale.

The West half of Lot 16, in the 1st concession of the Township of Ramsay, containing 100 acres of good land, with 80 cleared and free from stumps.

Are you going to the Soiree?

The Soiree that is to be held in MELVILLE CHURCH, ASHTON!

BRITISH HOTEL.

The undersigned in opening that new and splendid building on the corner of Beave and High Streets at the corner of Stenley Street, has a Hotel, well situated for travelling public and people of the surrounding country.

Another Destructive Fire in Belleville.

This morning about 1 o'clock a fire broke out in a wooden building on Front street, occupied by A. H. McKenzie, grocer, which quickly communicated to the two buildings adjoining, occupied by Jack & Gordon, dry goods, boot and shoe stores; also Thomas Linklater, tinshop; Walters & Watson, tailors; and John Bedford, provision store.

